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RED ARMY REACHES BALTIC SEA IN PUSH THROUGH POMERANIA

Germans Prevent Widening of Breakthrough Corridor — Soviets Take Neu-Stettin

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Eastern Pomerania remained the focal point of the battle on the Eastern Front. The latest reports from this sector say that the Soviet attempts to smash the cornerstones of the German belt position between Neu-Stettin and Gollnow failed. Neu-Stettin is 60 kilometers north of Schneidemuhl and Gollnow is 35 kilometers west of Koslin. Against the Soviet tank groups which had advanced farther to the north and northwest German reserves and battleplanes were employed. At the flanks of the Soviet wedge, the German counterattacks by mechanized forces smashed part of the Soviet infantry which attempted to close up with the tank spearhead. This action facilitated in combating the tank spearhead of which many tanks were destroyed.

The penetration made by the Soviets in the area between Neu-Stettin and Rummelsburg has been widened a little by continued thrusts made by the Red Army forces in the past 24 hours and Neu-Stettin fell into Soviet hands, the German military spokesman declared yesterday noon.

The Soviet breakthrough in central Pomerania toward the Baltic Sea coast in the Koslin area was the most dramatic development on the Eastern Front in the last 24 hours. After their penetrations in the area north of Neu-Stettin, the Soviet tank spearheads succeeded in breaking through farther north and advancing toward the Baltic Sea with the strong support of battleplanes. The German emergency reserves were thrown into this critical area where they succeeded in halting the following-up Soviet infantry, thus preventing the decisive widening of the still narrow breakthrough corridor. The fighting in the other sectors of the Eastern Front has somewhat lost significance compared with the development in this area.

In the adjoining eastern section of Tucheler Heath and to the left of the lower Vistula, numerous Soviet attacks launched with tank support were repulsed. Also in southern Pomerania the Soviets failed to score and success with repeated tying down attacks. South of Stargard the Soviet thrusts collapsed even before reaching the German positions.

In the battle area west and south of Breslau, Marshal Ivan Konev's troops continued efforts to break through the German positions. At Lauban, Goldberg and on either side of Zobten the German troops repelled all enemy attacks.

South of Schwarzwasser the German counterthrust led to the removal of the protrusion in the Soviet front. In Slovakia, the entrance to the valley of Altsohl is still the objective of grim fighting. The German troops in this sector again repelled the onslaughts of the Soviets.

Soviets Regrouping Forces

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—The main weight of the war has not been shifted to other fronts as a result of the very large scale offensive by the enemy in the west, the military spokesman explained today. He said that the brunt of the war is still in the eastern area. At present the Soviet command is carrying out large scale regrouping operations, the spokesman further stressed, on the entire Eastern Front and this regrouping is obviously pursuing the aim of counteracting the German threat to the Soviet flanks.

In the west, aside from the focal points of fighting between the Meuse and lower Rhine as well as along the Roer, fighting at the other sectors was described by the spokesman merely as tying down maneuvers. He stated that the Anglo-American attacks in the other sectors are likewise very strong but they have no decisive significance and are intended to prevent the German command from withdrawing larger forces from other sectors of the Western Front. The American offensive in comparison with the east is still a military [illegible] offensive, the spokesman said, although the Americans are using [illegible] as much material as [illegible]. In contrast to the [illegible], where until recently [illegible] warfare prevailed, he asserted, the German front in the west [illegible] fortified deep into the [illegible] offering the attacker [illegible] difficulties.

Reich Hospital Train Is Hit by U.S. Planes; Many Severely Hurt

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—American planes flying at low level bombed a German hospital train at Hochscheid Station (Hunsrueck) and numerous passengers were severely injured, while 13 wounded were burned in the carriages. One wounded American soldier was also hit fatally. During the attack the weather was clear, German quarters stated. The American planes circled several times over the German hospital train distinctly marked with a Red Cross sign. They at first dropped bombs and later set the carriages afire with machine guns.

ANTI-ANGLO-U.S. FEELING INTENSIFYING IN FRANCE

Failure of America, Britain to Keep Promise of Aid Ires De Gaullists

The feeling of the French people toward America and Britain has of late worsened because the aid promised by the Anglo-Americans to France has not come in anything like the volume expected.

The French people are conscious of the part they played in the prevention of the German armies from realizing their cherished desire to invade the British mainland at the early stages of the war and in the successful conduct of the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces in France that preceded the establishment of the Second Front against Germany. They have no doubt of the great contribution their stout resistance to Germany made toward the creation of factors that made possible the present military position of the anti-Axis countries in Europe.

Hopes Are Blasted

It was natural that they should have pinned considerable hope on increased material aid both from America and Britain, which they were tending to believe they were perfectly entitled to after their assistance to them through their resistance to Germany. But it was not long before they found their hopes blasted.

Their difficulties have multiplied so that they are now far worse off than they were at the time France was under German occupation. There is now the end of the feeling of gratitude which they had toward America and Britain at the time when they were "liberated" and in its place there is growing the sentiment of animosity in their hearts.

Above all economically they are distressed. The principal cause is that there is increased difficulty in making a living not because the distribution system has failed for on the surface no change has come about in it since the days when the country was occupied but because of the rapid increase in the activity of profiteers. Another contributing cause is the failure of the transport system to function properly due to the damage done to it by war.

A Reuter Paris dispatch of February 11 is the authority for statements that go to show that the French people today are in greater distress than they have been since the outbreak of the war. An investigation by the French police authorities, according to the dispatch, revealed that the French people have eaten 30,000 cats since the landing of the American and British armies on the continent.

Menace of Inflation

The steady progress of inflation has much to do with the threatened collapse of the structure of French national economy.

Some time ago the French Provisional Government sent the Finance Minister and others to America with an appeal for American aid to France in the form of sea and land transportation equipment and raw material of various sorts.

Another French appeal for American and British assistance in the effort to bring stability to France was made by the Publicity Minister on February 3. He pointed out that the stocks of foodstuffs and coal in France were not sufficient to last for more than one day, whereas the supplies in Britain would last for six months. He further said that it was the lot of France to work under these conditions in order to make available to the anti-Axis forces 300,000,000 francs worth of materials, representing three-fourths of France's total productive power, every month.

The attitude adopted by the American Government toward this French appeal for aid was one of refusal. It was pointed out by responsible American quarters that it would be impossible for America to extend any increased aid to France for the duration of the war.

Some time afterward the American feeling toward the idea of coming to the aid of France became somewhat eased. The chief of the War Shipping Administration stated that the American supplies to France would be increased when there was a decrease in the supplies to the anti-Axis forces in Europe.

Frenchmen Not Assured

The sentiment of Britain toward the French request for increased aid found its expression in the statement made by Richard K. Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that Britain would help France to the best of its ability. This statement did not assure the French people. Their feeling was that they would not reconsider their attitude of animosity toward America and Britain until they had actually aided France.

The French people have further cause to feel growing resentment at America and Britain. General de Gaulle had not been invited to the Crimea Conference of the "Big Three." In this the French people see evidence that the anti-Axis countries are ignoring France altogether.

To the Crimea communique the French Government reacted by saying that while it was ready to have the French army take part in the occupation of Germany it would reserve the right to speak on all other issues.

The attitude of the French Government toward the invitation to the San Francisco Conference suggests much. It is showing itself determined to decide the question of participating in the conference only after it has been fully informed of the nature of the matters that will come up at the conference. At its suggestion the French press and radio are keeping their peace about the conference.

VIOLENT TANK BATTLES STILL RAGE ON W. FRONT

Yanks Continue Thrusts From Hueckeshoven to Duren on 5th Day of Big Drive

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Tank battles increased in ferocity on the fifth day of the allied offensive. The American tanks continued their thrusts along the whole front from Hueckeshovan to Duren. The German "Royal Tigers" knocked out more than 100 American tanks at Rheindalen in the area southwest of Munchen-Gladbach. In the Erkelenz region, strong American tank formations moved in a radial fashion toward the north and northeast.

In the north, Lieutenant General William Simpson was able to reach Wegberg and send his tank spearheads two kilometers beyond that locality toward the east. In the northeast of Erkelenz a dramatic battle took place between the tanks at Rheindalen southeast of Rheydt.

The German Tigers intervened in the battle in the afternoon. In undulating country at the road crossing of Rheindalen they challenged a numerically superior enemy, and finally the Shermans had to withdraw. Rheindalen remained in German hands. One weak American tank group evaded the Germans to the east and advanced as far as Voosen, one kilometers east of Rheindalen. The German Tigers attacked them, too.

Northeast of Erkelenz the tanks of the 9th American Army advanced beyond Keyenburg to Wickrath. The deepest penetration made by the Americans was on the Julich-Neuss road. Moving via Immerath, they went around Gazweiler and then entered that locality. Some tanks advanced as far as Behment. This area is 19 kilometers away from the Roer river. The German countermeasures are underway also against this thrust since last night.

German Resistance Strong

On the southern slopes of the foothills leading to the Erft plain the American formations encountered strong German resistance at the southern edge of Koenighoven and Sinforf. The Germans are holding strongly fortified positions here. In Elsdorf, on the Julich-Cologne highway, a fierce fighting has been in progress in the last 48 hours for every house. Near Heppendorf, a skirmish is being fought between the American tanks and German assault guns. This fight was still raging in the late evening hours.

Fighting between Kleve and Trier is ever more blending into one big battle, with the only sector between Boxmeer and Roermond still excluded. It remains to be seen whether Marshal Bernard Montgomery will still order those sections of the 2nd British Army which in the latter sector are still on the western bank of the Meuse to attack frontally the German river defenses. It appears more probable, however, that he will not order a frontal attack in the hope that the German positions on the eastern bank of the Meuse will be rolled up by other allied forces in a concentric pressure from the north and south.

Strong British units are still participating in attacks by the 1st Canadian Army south of Goch and southeast of Kalkar which continue to be the fiercest thus far, but the enemy there, however, failed to score any success which will really weigh on the situation. Incidentally, the main pressure of the enemy troops is still put in the area east of the Roer river with neither men nor material resources yet fully employed.

U.S. Tanks Gain Ground

Constantly reinforced by reserves from the rear areas, tank thrusts by the American army gained further ground toward the north and northeast. Advances were, however, not uniform, especially in the Erft sector west and northwest of Cologne where German resistance still prevented the uniform expansion of the enemy penetration. Hitherto no American tank spearheads, although they were able to penetrate a little deeper into the German defense zone, have opened a wide wedge for a breakthrough or assumed an operative terrain-gaining character. Particular also was the advance of the left wing of the 1st American Army which is attacking from Duren in an easterly direction.

It seems that there the outflanking effect of the German positions in the northern spurs of Eifel is making itself felt. Especially the German artillery there has excellent possibilities for stemming the enemy advance into the Rhine plain. This is probably the reason why Lieutenant General Hodges has now ordered the advance of his right wing which hitherto had been kept back in the Schmidt-Schleiden sector. Teritorial gains by the Americans in this densely wooded and mountainous area on Tuesday remained, however, only slight. Greater progress was made by the 3rd American Army which is attacking in the southwestern section of the Eifr mountain range. There fierce fighting rages at present between the Pruem and Kypp rivers with the small town of Bitburg as the focal point.

U.S. Casualties Mount in Yiojima Battle; Enemy Loses 1,000 in Mt. Byobu Clash

By K. KONDO
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 27.—Stiff Japanese resistance is continuing with unabated fierceness at various points on Yiojima. On February 25, an enemy contingent attacked a section of the Japanese position at Motoyama following an inch-by-inch advance whereupon the Japanese Units there put two enemy tanks out of commission and killed or wounded about 100 of the enemy.

Our Navy Units stationed at Nidaniwa, southwest of Motoyama, operating in collaboration with picked Army Units in the vicinity pushed back enemy troops to the foot of Mt. Byobu by repeated close-quarter assaults. On the same night, Japanese Units at various points launched a synchronized storm attack and breaking through the enemy's foremost line, closed in on the enemy headquarters, exacting 1,000 casualties in a single night.

At 10 a.m. on the following day, the enemy troops launched a general offensive against the Southern Jetty, Mt. Byobu, Motoyama and Tabaruzaka. Hostile columns have been massed at the Second Airfield and Tabaruzaka while the Japanese have been carrying on fierce counterattacks against all fronts, of which Nidaniwa is a scene of the most intense fighting.

Suribachiyama Fight Told

Meanwhile, a vivid account of the embittered fighting in progress on Suribachiyama or Mt. Pipe was today provided by a Japanese soldier on a liaison mission who reached the northern position from that sector through enemy-infested areas.

The intensity of the fighting on Suribachiyama defies imagination, the soldier said. Japanese officers and men fighting there deserve to be set up as a shining example of the Yiojima Garrison, he said.

At midnight on February 19 when enemy hordes started landing on the island, devastating Japanese gunfire took a toll of 1,000 casualties, forcing the rest of the invaders back to the sea. Concentric fleet bombardment which was of such an intensity that each Japanese gun position received on the average 100 direct hits from major guns destroyed almost all of the Japanese batteries.

Severe bombardment and bombing attacks were continued on February 20 against our principal positions while on the following day, the enemy carried out strafing attacks on Japanese airfields and shelled tanks as well as employing flamethrowers. These attacks inflicted great losses on the Japanese and forced them to readjust their fighting lines, much to their chagrin.

On February 22, the Japanese rank and file concentrated at the foot of Mt. Reimei. On this day, the enemy attacked the Japanese with more than a dozen tanks half of which were put out of commission by Japanese howitzers. The Americans used flame-throwers against the Japanese who tried to wreck the enemy tanks in a human-bomb fashion.

Enemy Using Flame-Throwers

Against the Japanese who put up stubborn resistance from the caves on the precipice of Mt. Pipe, the enemy tanks closed in at the mouths of these caves and carried out flame-thrower attacks. Moreover, they blocked these caverns with intense bombardment, ground holes into them with rock-drills and threw burning yellow phosphorus through the holes in an attempt to choke the Japanese in their cave positions.

Surviving the ordeal with superhuman tenacity, the Japanese dug holes in the walls and through them, evacuated the caves. At midnight, these men carried out suicide attacks right into the enemy's main body massed at Chidori Airfield and forced their way through enemy positions to join their comrades at the principal Japanese positions at Motoyama.

Following the blockade of Japanese foxholes, the enemy hoisted an American banner atop Mt. Pipe. Japanese contingents entrenched at the slope of the mountain dashed to the hill-top, scattered the enemy soldiers and rehoisted the Rising Sun flag at 9 a.m. on February 23 in place of the Stars and Stripes.

A feature of the Yiojima operation is the fact the Yankees have again resorted to their favorite tactics of invariably placing Negro soldiers at dangerous spots while keeping the whites at comparatively safe positions.

STUBBORN EFFORTS MADE BY ENEMY TO TAKE BURMA

Landings Made on Arakan Coast Since Year Start—Our Units Deal Big Losses

Domei

BURMA FRONT LINE BASE, February 28.—With renewed and earnest efforts to retake Burma since the start of the year, the enemy have stubbornly continued to land on the Arakan coast.

Thus, on January 3, the enemy who landed on deserted Akyab succeeded in landing on Myeboon Peninsula on January 12 while on January 15, with the aid of a fleet of vessels which advanced with the tide, landing operations were made in the Myinbya area. Further, on January 22, landing at Kangow, 32 kilometers northeast of Myeboon, the enemy tried to intercept the rear of our forces in the Arakan area.

During this time, on January 9, our crack Air Units made surprise raids on Akyab and attacked 15 of the enemy vessels anchored in the neighboring waters, setting ablaze one 10,000 ton cruiser, and sinking two 8,000 ton transports and one 3,000 ton vessel.

Following upon this success they made another surprise attack on January 29 on the harbor at Mondaw and sank three of the enemy transport ships while on the other hand the various army units achieved equal success in all places.

By repulsing the recent enemy attempt to land on Ramree Island, our units have inflicted a huge casualty of 4,500 upon the enemy, while on February 11, our Wild Eagles launched attacks on a fleet of enemy vessels in the causeway northeast of this island, thereby sinking immediately one destroyer and damaging another and further scoring direct hits on one cruiser.

Enemy Motor Unit Hit

Domei

BURMA FRONT LINE BASE, February 27.—Enemy mechanized forces crossing the Irrawaddy River in an attempt to penetrate our line of defense were detected by Our Fighter Units at about noon on February 26 at an undisclosed place. In the ensuing attack Our Air Units damaged 51 motor cars while in the aerial fight with a formation of P-47's over the same area, two enemy planes, of which one was unconfirmed, were downed. One of the Japanese planes failed to return.

ENEMY CARRIER PLANES RAID SOUTHWEST ISLES

Our Anti-Air Raid Forces Promptly Counterattack; 54 Planes Blasted So Far

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6 p.m., March 1

"Numerous carrier-borne planes from enemy task forces attacked the Southwestern Islands from about 7:30 a.m. on March 1 and our Anti-Air Raid Forces promptly counterattacked them. At 1:30 p.m. the contending forces were still fighting.

"War results known up to the present follow:

Shot down—31 planes
Damaged—23 planes."

2 Downed in Taiwan

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, February 28.—Two enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese Forces when an aggregate total of 130 large and small planes raided central and southern Taiwan during daytime on February 25. The appearance of P-51's in Taiwan, Tsingtao and Shanghai areas has become very conspicuous of late.

U.S. LOSES 2 SUBMARINES

Latest Type Undersea Craft Believed Sunk in Pacific

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The submarines Escolan and Shark have not yet returned to their base after going on patrol and are believed lost, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today.

The area patrolled was not announced but in all probability it is in the Pacific area. The Escolar was built in July, 1944 by the Crum Shipbuilding Company in Philadelphia while the Shark was completed in February, 1944 by the Electric Boat Company in Groton, Connecticut. Both submarines are of the most modern type.

CHOU LEAVES CHUNGKING

Drops Current Negotiations and Goes Back to Yenan

LISBON, February 28.—Chou En-lai, representative of the Yenan regime, departed for home from Chungking on February 24 after he had seen that his presence at Chungking was no longer needed as the negotiations for an agreement between Yenan and Chungking had run on the rock. He carried with him new plans of Chungking for a settlement.

The Chungking regime today announced:

"Yenan has communicated to Chungking that it has been examining the proposals which were brought back by Chou En-laid and that it expects to decide its attitude in a short time. It is the intention of the Government to show the maximum patience in the conduct of further negotiations with Yenan."

Stassen, Dewey Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who is now on Admiral Chester Nimitz's staff, and who is a Republican member of the United States delegation to the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25 conferred with Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, today, according to a New York report. Stassen told reporters that the United States has definitely left isolationism behind and that applied to both the Republican and the Democratic Parties.

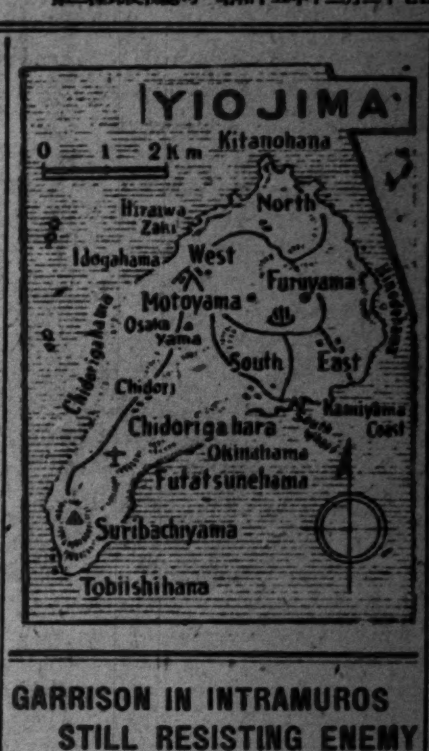
France Accepts 'Frisco Bid

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The French Provisional Government has accepted the invitation to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco, according to the French Telegraph Agency, says a Paris reort.

B-29 Raids Kansai Area

One B-29 bomber raided the Matsuyama, Okayama, and the Seto Inland Sea areas at about 4 a.m. on Thursday and dropped some bombs. Another B-29 flew over the Nara Plain and Nagoya for reconnoitering purposes at 11 a.m.



GARRISON IN INTRAMUROS STILL RESISTING ENEMY

Reconnaissance Shows Our Forces in Old Spanish Citadel Continuing Struggles

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 28.—In spite of the incessant enemy bombardment and bombing attacks, Japanese Garrison Units within the Intramuros, old Spanish citadel within Manila, still seem to be locked in desperate struggles against the enemy, according to reports from Japanese reconnaissance planes which flew over the area early yesterday morning.

On Corregidor Island, which is also under waves of fire, the Japanese Garrison is continuing intense shelling attacks, the effect of which is evidenced by a large enemy cruiser and a destroyer drifting off the island after being heavily damaged.

Taytay Battle Rages
By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 27.—With their fighting spirit running high, Japanese units are guarding with their lives the Intramuros section in the old Spanish town and its vicinity, while the war flames have spread to Taytay, some seven kilometers east of the old American barracks in McKinley.

Despite heavy personnel losses, strong enemy units advanced toward the mountain area east of Manila, and twice after February 24 attempted to invade the vicinity of Taytay in Rizal Province. The Japanese Garrison Forces, furiously taking up the challenge, inflicted severe losses on the enemy invaders. At present, heavy fighting is still being waged in the Taytay sector. In the course of the battle on February 23, the Japanese inflicted 63 casualties on the enemy and blasted four machine guns.

The battles staged near McKinley have finally come to an end, and the battlefield has moved to the Intramuras area. Determined to defend the stronghold, the Japanese vigorously repulsed the enemy forces on February 23 and 24. The enemy troops, however, succeeded gradually in blasting the walled town conducting repeated attacks with tanks in the lead. Although part of the ammunition dumps belonging to the Japanese Forces were blasted and the shortage of shells has become acute, the Japanese are battling with a spirit of burning patriotism.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Garrison Forces defending Corregidor Island have been locked in deadly struggles with the enemy. On February 24, the enemy is reported to have directed furious bombardments against the island. Enemy vessels have commenced the clearing of the seas, but no sign of landing has been witnessed.

Enemy Troops Smashed
By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 27.—According to reports so far received, 940 enemy troops were either killed or wounded, while five armored cars, 23 motor trucks, three heavy guns, two 20-centimeter guns, 10 machine guns, a large number of rifles, 12 staff buildings, and nine ammunition dumps were smashed or set afire, by the crack Japanese Army Units which suddenly went into action from the northeast of Manila on February 14 and dashed into the flank and rear of the large enemy forces intent on invading Manila. Further reports are expected to show even greater results.

Artillery Unit Cited
By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 27.—The Yoshitomi Artillery Unit and its auxiliary unit which in spite of broken guns and depleted ammunition resolutely carried out shock attacks at the time of the enemy landing on Leyte Island were commended by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines.

With the fierce resolve that though their weapons might be smashed, they could and would defeat the enemy, Colonel [illegible] Yoshitomi and his unit, under relentless enemy firing after [illegible] landing on Leyte on January 9 attacked the enemy artillery position. But with odds heavy against them, the Japanese Artillery Unit gradually began losing guns and comrades until at last by the end of January there were only two cannons left and hardly any rounds of ammunition. Yet despite such handicaps, they penetrated continuously the enemy line to recover their ammunition and artillery or to steal into the enemy barracks to blow up ammunition dumps.

YIOJIMA DEFENDERS BLAST 52 WARSHIPS; GRIM FIGHT STILL ON

Invaders Suffer 13,500 Casualties Since Start of Landing, I.H.Q. Reveals

Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima are continuing to engage in furious battles with the numerically superior American invaders under severe bombing and shelling on the line extending from the South Wharf to the central part of the Motoyama Airfield and Shiroyama, while on the afternoon of February 27 part of the enemy forces advanced to the area near Tamanayama and Tabaruzaka, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

Japanese Forces have accounted for about 13,500 U.S. soldiers killed or wounded in the battles since the enemy landed on the island up to the end of February, while in the same period the Japanese sank or damaged a total of 52 U.S. warships including two aircraft carriers, one battleship, one battleship or cruiser, four cruisers, 12 warships of unidentified category, 31 transports, and one minesweeper, besides blasting 226 tanks, the same communique further revealed, adding that 74 large pillars of smoke were seen from the island.

The Supreme Commander in the Yiojima area is Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi who is now directly commanding the operations on the island. The Commander of the Naval Air Forces in the same area is Rear Admiral Rinosuke Ichimaru while the Commander of the Naval Forces is Captain Samaji Inoue, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., March 1

"1. Our Forces garrisoned on Yiojima are continuing to fight valiantly with the numerically superior enemy forces under severe bombing and bombardments on the line extending from the South Wharf to the central part of the Motoyama Airfield and Shiroyama. On the afternoon of February 27 part of the enemy forces advanced to the area near Tamanayama and Tabaruzaka.

"Of the war results obtained by our side since the enemy landed on the island up to the end of February the principal items that have been confirmed follows:

Enemy soldiers killed or wounded—about 13,500
(War Results at sea excluded)
Set Ablaze or put out of action—226 tanks.
Sunk:
2 Aircraft carriers
1 battleship
1 battleship or cruiser
4 cruisers
7 warships of unidentified category
6 landing transports
Damaged:
5 Warships of unidentified category
25 landing transports
1 minesweeper

In addition, 74 large pillars of smoke were observed from the island.

"2. The Supreme Commander in the said area is Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi who is now directly commanding the operations on the island. The Commander of the Naval Air Forces in the same area is Rear Admiral Rinosuke Ichimaru and the Commander of the Naval Forces is Captain Samaji Inoue."

[illegible] OPENS DEBATE [illegible]ECISIONS AT YALTA

[illegible] Yielding to Force in [illegible] on New Frontiers [illegible] For Poland

[illegible]ontinued From Yesterday)

[illegible] should not be supposed that [illegible] in the nature of a general [illegible] on the Middle East affairs [illegible]. The mere fact that the [illegible] of Iraq and Emir Abdullah [illegible] Transjordania were not upon [illegible] should make this perfect[illegible]. Any conference would na[illegible] include such authorities. [illegible] no question of the shap[illegible] new policy for the Middle [illegible] rather to make those [illegible] personal contacts by which [illegible] business between the [illegible] States is often helped."

[illegible] expressed grief and [illegible] the assassination of the [illegible] Prime Minister and said [illegible] sure the House would as[illegible] itself with expressions of [illegible] already expressed. "There [illegible] doubt that the security meas[illegible] Egypt require considerable [illegible] and above all that the [illegible] of justice upon the men [illegible] guilty of political murder [illegible] swift and exemplary.

[illegible] Egyptians

[illegible] Egyptian Government has [illegible] acted rightly and wisely in [illegible] to declare war upon Ger[illegible] Japan and to sign the [illegible] Nations declaration. We did [illegible] the Egyptian Government [illegible] time to come into the war [illegible] on more than one occa[illegible] the past our advice has [illegible] the contrary. There were [illegible] advantages of sparing the [illegible] and the famous city of [illegible] wholesale bombardment. [illegible] troops have during the [illegible] an important part. They [illegible] maintained order throughout [illegible] and guarded many strong[illegible] depots and in all kinds [illegible] have been of assistance to [illegible] effort which has once again [illegible] successful in sheltering the [illegible] lands of the delta from all [illegible] by foreign invaders. [illegible] have had every facility from [illegible] Egyptians under our treaty of [illegible] and successive Egyptian [illegible] Ministers and Governments [illegible] given us support in a man[illegible] we deemed to be most [illegible]. Egypt is an associated [illegible] and she should take her right[illegible] as the future member of [illegible] organization and as one [illegible] founders.

[illegible] are also glad to welcome [illegible] into the ranks of the United [illegible]. Turkey declared herself [illegible] on our side by the treaty of [illegible] in 1939 at the time when [illegible] dangers were only too [illegible]. Turkey became conscious [illegible] unexpected military weakness [illegible] war had started in ear[illegible] account of the decisive in[illegible] of new weapons with which [illegible] quite unprovided and which [illegible] not in a position to supply. [illegible] not therefore for a long time [illegible] for a Turkish declaration of [illegible]. It was not until after the [illegible] Conference that we felt the [illegible] had come when Turkey [illegible] enter the struggle without [illegible] imprudence.

[illegible] Turkish Government did [illegible] alike, but they aided us in [illegible] ways and we have never [illegible] slightest doubt where their [illegible] lay. They also will be wel[illegible] by Great Britain into the [illegible] of the United Nations and I [illegible] consider that the tie renew[illegible] between our two countries after [illegible] disaster of the last war has been [illegible] way impaired.

[illegible] was greatly interested in meet[illegible] Ibn Saud, the famous ruler [illegible] Saudi Arabia. I had the honor [illegible] entertaining this most remark[illegible] man at a luncheon at Fayoum [illegible] I expressed to him the thanks [illegible] Britain for his steadfast, [illegible] and unflinching loyalty [illegible] country and to the common [illegible] which never shone more bright[illegible] in the darkest hours of the [illegible] mortal peril. Although we [illegible] reach a solution of the prob[illegible] of the Arab world and of the [illegible] people in Palestine, I have [illegible] that when the war is over, [illegible] arrangements can be made for [illegible] peace and progress of the [illegible] world and generally of the [illegible] East.

[illegible] discussion with the Emperor [illegible] Ethiopia raised no serious diffi[illegible] agreement for the next [illegible] years had already been reached [illegible] result of the mission to Ethio[illegible] which Lord de la Warr had just [illegible].

Speaks on Syria

[illegible] we had the pleasure of [illegible] discussion with President [illegible] of Syria in which we did [illegible] to enjoin his friendly [illegible] toward the French and to [illegible] a negotiation of suitable [illegible] with the French affect[illegible] only Syria but also Leba[illegible] must make clear the posi[illegible] our Government in respect [illegible] and Lebanon and in rela[illegible] our French allies. That [illegible] is governed by the settle[illegible] in 1941 in which the [illegible] of these Levant states [illegible] declared by Britain [illegible] since the British Government made it clear that they would never seek to supplant French influence by British influence in the Levant states.

"We are determined also to respect the independence of these states and to use our best endeavors to preserve their special position in view of many cultural and historic connections which France has so long established with Syria. We hope it may be possible for the French to preserve that special position. We trust these states will be firmly established by the authority of the world organization and that French privilege will also be recognized. However, I must make it clear that it is not for us alone to defend by force either Syrian and Lebanon independence or French privilege. We seek both and we do not believe they are incompatible. Too much must not be placed however on the shoulders of the British alone and we have to take note of the fact that Russia and the United States recognize and favor Syrian and Lebanon independence, but do not favor any special position for any other foreign countries.

"On the way back from Crimea, the Foreign Secretary and I stopped at Athens. From my point of view this was the high spot of the whole journey. The contrast between the violent scenes of our last visit and the really rapturous welcome we received from the vast crowds of delighted citizens was one of the most vivid and impressive and agreeable experiences of my life. Peace reigned over the city, its citizens were wild with joy, and His Beatitude the Archbishop was seated in the Regency firmly grasping the reins of power.

"Together we drove through the crowded streets lined by the first instalment of the new national Greek army and I was called upon to address what was incomparably the largest and most enthusiastic gathering in my very long experience of such demonstrations I have ever seen.

Peace in Greece

"There is no subject in my recollection in which the policy of our Government has received more complete vindication. Nor has there been any other on which greater prejudice and misrepresentation have been poured out against them in the United States and by some assistance from this side. I am sure we rescued Athens from a horrible fate and I believe the Greek people will long acclaim our actions. Peace without vengeance has been obtained. The popularity of the British troops and those who guided the course of the policy such as Leeper and General Scobie is unbounded and their conduct continues to receive approbation of our coalition Government.

"But the Greek national army has still be formed and to be effective to maintain impartial order. The Greek budget has to be balanced. The Drachma has to be restrained within reasonable limits. Raw materials have to be provided to enable the industries of various kinds to get to work in Athens where there are considerably more than 1,000,000 people. Sense of unity and responsibility has to grow stronger with the Greek people. The future of Greece is in their own hands. The Greeks must not expect the whole process of restoration can be accomplished by British labors or American assistance.

"The Foreign Secretary remained one day longer in Athens than I did and he was at pains to bring home to the Greek authorities the fact now that political stability has been achieved financial and economic problems must take first place and Greek Ministers must on no account sit back and leave these tasks to foreigners.

"As soon as possible, they must reach that election fair, free and unfettered with a secret ballot on the basis of the unilateral suffrage to which everyone is looking forward and which can alone regulate and adjust all that had been done. I look forward to it with greatest confidence and I particularly welcome the wish of the Greek Government that Russian, British and American observers shall be free on the spot to make sure that the will of the people finds complete and sincere expression."

Churchill concluded, "I trust the House will feel that hope has been powerfully strengthened by our meeting in Crimea. Ties that bind the three great powers together and their mutual comprehension of each other have grown. The United States has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe. We all three set our hands to far-reaching engagements at once practical and solemn. United we have unchallengeable power to lead the world to prosperity and happiness. The great powers must seek to serve and not to rule. Joined with the other states, we may found a large world organization which armed with ample power will guard the rights of all the states great or small from aggression or from the gathering of means of aggression."

NEW ECONOMIC CHARTER IS DRAFTED BY AMERICA

Delegates at Mexico City Parley Urged to Mobilize All Resources for War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 27.—An Economic Charter for the Americas was introduced today by the United States' delegation to the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference now being held in Mexico City, according to a report from that city.

The charter stresses the continued mobilization of the economic resources of the Western Hemisphere for the prosecution of the war until final victory, an orderly postwar transition to peacetime economy and a constructive basis for sound postwar economic developments.

In attaining these three objectives, the American Republics will adhere to the four principles embracing the following:

(1) The reduction of trade barriers and the elimination of cartels which restrict international trade.

(2) Equal access to raw materials in accordance with the Atlantic Charter.

(3) Just and equitable treatment for foreign capital.

(4) Encouragement of private enterprises.

The report said that other phases of the Charter would aim at the elimination of economic nationalism and endorse the international financial and agricultural proposals of the Bretton Woods and Virginia Hot Springs Conferences.

Upping Living Standards

The draft proposals would also promote generally rising standards of living. The tentative project favors international action to facilitate the distribution of production surpluses and steps to assure working conditions in the Americas along the lines advocated by the International Labor Organization.

The draft resolution by the United States on the maintenance and development of internal economies of the American Republics strongly advocated the policy of free trade for the Western Hemisphere as supported by the Peruvian delegation in a tentative proposal. Specifically, this so-called Economic Charter which was one of the nine resolutions submitted by the United States delegation, proposes that each American Republic do all within its powers to supply the others with articles and products essential for the maintenance of the domestic economies of the consuming countries.

The resolution recommends that the American countries which produce machineries, transportation equiment and raw materials should after the war impose no obstacles in making these actions commercially available to the other nations of the Continent. It calls for broad industrialization of the Americas but with the following three provisions:

(1) That any industrialization be carried out on a sound economic basis consistent with local resources and other production factors.

(2) That it be developed through a private enterprise.

(3) That Government competition in business be restricted in the cases except those pertaining to the public interest.

Furnishing Capital Goods

Stressing the recommendation that while the war continues, the American Republics should maintain their war efforts unabated, the United States resolution then listed proposals for the transitory period of peace. It also urges that the Americas make every effort to furnish the other with capital goods so long as the war needs justify.

During the period of hostilities and the transition period, it urges that the transportation system of the Western Hemisphere nations be improved for the purpose of more efficiently distributing the products of the war and basic civilian economy. The resolution also calls for full joint utilization of technical information, personnel and capital.

The last four points of the nine point resolution dealing with these cooperative measures read in part:

"The American Republics here represented should facilitate through appropriate financial cooperation, acquisition and installation of capital equipment for productive undertakings suited to each country. The American Republics here represented should assist in the economic developments through a loan of technicians in the training of personnel and by encouraging and sponsoring in an appropriate way the interchange of technicians and industrial technology making full use of the Inter-American Developing Commission.

"The American Republics here represented should place no restrictions on the transfer of technical information except for reasons pertaining to military security. And lastly the American Republics should encourage full utilization of the technical knowledge and capital of the other countries in their economic developments."

Opposes Race Discrimination

The resolution adds that the hemispheric countries should seek to remove discrimination which have been imposed on grounds of nationality against foreign persons or their skills or against foreign countries.

It also urges the elimination of subversive activities, wartime trade controls, cooperation in health, sanitation and food problems and control of Axis war criminals. It, furthermore, urges that each American Republic act now and after the war to prevent the entrance of Axis war criminals or their agents.

The resolution, moreover, urges that each nation take steps to prevent any person whose deportation was deemed necessary for reason of hemispheric security from further residing in the Western Hemisphere.

France Suffers From Supply Shortage; Growing Discontentment Is Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The people of Paris as well as of many other French towns are experiencing indescribable suffering due to the shortage or lack of supplies, especially of coal of which the daily deliveries in Paris averaged little more than 10,000 metric tons during the first week of this month, according to a Paris report.

War clothing, blankets, stout boots, and shoes are virtually unobtainable. This month, there is a daily ration of 13 ounces of bread, a weekly ration of six and a half to nine ounces of meat and three quarters ounce of cheese, a monthly ration of 18 ounces of sugar and nine ounces of fats, including edible oils.

There is no guarantee that any of these meagre rations can be supplied. There is a serious shortage of milk for rations which can be supplied and a serious shortage of milk for children and expectant mothers.

Certain medical supplies are difficult to come by. True, there is a flourishing black market, but the fantastic prices of this market—30 shillings or more for a pound of butter, £75 for an overcoat, £40 for a ton of coal—indicate the lack of coal and raw materials.

The output of steel and paper was barely a tenth of what it was in 1938. Many other industries are down to a third of their production in prewar years. Textile trades have virtually exhausted their stocks.

The coal output was barely three quarters of the prewar figure. But in view of the lack of imports the total supplies are down to less than half. Moreover, France is making a heavy contribution to military requirements from its meagre coal supplies.

The electricity supply from water power—the main source—was well maintained in December but not in the early part of January when unfavorable weather conditions interfered with operations.

The evil of unemployment—in Paris alone, some 400,000 persons are unemployed—has been added to the hardships. Men anxious to join the forces or do war work must be told that there is nothing for them to do. Hitherto, these hardships have been borne in good humor. But there is a limit to French patience and that limit is in sight. Faced with growing discontent, the Government's position might be weakened. It is inevitable that it will tend to cause public anger against the anti-Axis who will be blamed for all difficulties. The exceptional difficulties of France are in a large measure due to the assumption made by military experts last summer and autumn that war against Germany would be over before Christmas.

On the basis of this assumption, it was logical to concentrate entirely on the war even if this meant temporary hardships for the civilian population of France. But the assumption proved to be wrong.

It would be far wiser to take the side of pessimism and go on the assumption that war will continue until the latter part of this year. Such an assumption would inevitably involve a complete reversal of the policy towards France.

It would be of common interest to absorb France more fully into the combined war effort, to bring her as an equal partner to the work of the combined board of Britain and the United States.

But even if the principle of equality was accepted, it would be still necessary to take speedy measures in solving the immediate difficulties created by the shortage of consumer goods and raw materials, and by the rise in unemployment. These are largely a matter of transport, that is of shipping as well as of inland communications. France's shipping tonnage is now less than a third of its former total of 3,000,000 gross tons.

And, three quarters of this reduced fleet—including all the best ships—are in the anti-Axis shipping pool in whose allocation France has no voice. The number of locomotives and goods wagons is barely two-fifths of its prewar total, and of the reduced volume of rolling.

A large proportion is used for military purposes. The number of lorries has been reduced to the prewar total, of 480,000 units and many of them are bared in a serviceable condition.

There can be, of course, no question of a sudden and large increase in supplies to France. The French public fully recognizes the prior claims of war. All that they expect is a steadily rising volume of supplies. This need not involve any change in high strategy for any wholesale withdrawal of ships from the Pacific area.

Ships needed could be found by a temporary reduction of imports by the United States and by this country of commodities of which substantial stocks have been accumulated and of which the civilian consumption is still at high levels.

The announcement in Washington that Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, and Richard K. Law, British Minister of State, had agreed on "interim measures" for increases of supplies to liberated Europe suggests that both countries are alive to the problem.

Again, reports from Washington give home that the revised French import plan, drawn up in consultation by Jean Mornet French special envoy, SHAEF, and by Anglo-American government officials, may be at last put into preparation.

Emphasis should be now on speed and on the graciousness of performance.

REICH WILL RECONQUER LOST AREAS IN THE EAST

Goebbels in Broadcast Predicts Intensification of V-Weapons on Britain

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—"Germany will and must reconquer the territories she lost in the east. We will sooner die than capitulate. Our V-weapons will shortly reach over larger sections of the British homeland." These were the most sensational statements, made by Dr. Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister to the German people over all German radio stations on Wednesday night.

Dr. Goebbels gave a total review of the war situation after the events of the recent weeks and appealed for the German people's will to resistance and victory. He pointed out that the war is by no means won yet, and said that although the German armament is strongly affected by these territorial losses in the east, these losses are by no means so catastrophic as enable Germany to continue the war for a limited period only.

The Minister predicted a strong revival of the German submarine activity which, in view of the enemy's acute shipping shortage, might have devastating effect. He declared that Germany is also determined to recapture as soon as possible the lost territory in the east and to repulse the enemy's frontal attack in the west.

"The German people," Dr. Goebbels declared, "are defending themselves against their enemies with all available means. Capitulation and another November 9, 1918, are out of the question. No German soldier should listen to the enemy and no one should leave his post or position even at the risk of his life for the German people after all would in the end be victorious after having suffered endurance and bitter fighting."

RADESCU CABINET QUITS

Bucharest Remains Calm But Unrest Spreads in Provinces

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The Rumanian Cabinet under Prime Minister General Radescu resigned en bloc today, according to a Bucharest report.

While the situation in the Rumanian capital on Tuesday was calm, unrest in the Rumanian provinces continued, it was disclosed by a report in the News Chronicle from Ankara, according to a London report. Clashes between the population and what the Rumanian press alleges to be the followers of the Iron Guard and of the Germans are reported in this dispatch.

Meanwhile, Deputy Soviet Foreign Commissar H. A. Y. Vyshinsky has arrived in Bucharest to exercise his influence on the Allied Commission's present investigations of the internal troubles in Rumania, it is also reported.

French Admiral Murdered

Domei

GENEVA, February 28.—The French paper La Savoie Francaise now admits that Admiral Platon was murdered by the De Gaullists shortly before the Anglo-American armies invaded France. The admission is contained in a report describing the arrest of the Admiral's nephew, Bertrand Platon, in Grenible. The journal declares that "Admiral Platon was executed by the FFI," which thus admits that it is not true that Admiral Platon was sentenced to death by a regular court as had been asserted by the De Gaullists at that time.

F.D.R. RETURNS TO U.S. FROM CRIMEA MEETING

Addressing Congress on Yalta Talks; Hopes for Enduring Peace, Armament Reduction

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington tonight from the Crimea Conference with buoyant hope for an enduring peace and a worldwide reduction of armament, according to a Washington report. He added that a victory over Germany means peace for generations to come.

Tanned and looking healthy, the President returned aboard a cruiser which docked at an undisclosed East Coast port. He made the last leg of his trip to Washington in a special train. Roosevelt left the United States on January 22 and made a 14,000 mile trip which included stops at only Malta, Egypt and Algiers besides Yalta.

Tomorrow, the President will report on his meeting at Yalta with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin before a joint session of Congress. The speech will be broadcast throughout the country and it will be his first appearance before Congress since January, two years ago.

White House physicians said that Roosevelt is in excellent health despite the long trip. At his final press conference aboard the cruiser which brought him back, the President declared that he might address the opening session of the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 as a host but that he would not participate in the proceedings.

At a news conference on board the cruiser, Roosevelt revealed some of the highlights of the Crimea Conference. He said that the original plan for the occupation of Germany was for the Soviet Union to take over eastern Germany; Britain, the western and northwestern part of Germany, and the United States, a large section of southern and southwestern Germany. However, he stated that this plan is subject to change.

The President declared that the American public and press were quite right in saying in unanimity that the Crimea Conference was a great achievement. He said that he believed the United Nations' organization will develop into the best method ever devised to keep world peace.

When asked by reporters if Germany and Japan would be permitted to rearm themselves in the future, he emphatically said "no," but added that he hoped that armament would decrease all along the line even among the United States, Britain, Soviet Union, Chungking and France.

He also told the press that he wanted to inform Congress that unlike the Teheran Conference, the Crimea Conference did produce some secret understanding and said that they will probably be made public in time. He added that the meeting at Yalta also dwelled at length on problems presented by small countries for he said that virtually all of the small wars as well as the major ones resulted from shattered or backward economic conditions of a nation.

He told the reporters that while he could not say categorically that the Crimea Conference could be the foundation of a worldwide peace for more than a generation of the men who are building that peace, it did look ahead many years.

Questioned by reporters regarding the length of occupation of Germany after its defeat, Roosevelt was unable to give any idea how long American troops might have to occupy Germany after the war.

On the occupation of Germany by France, the President said that that will have to be worked out and that he was very sorry President General Charles de Gaulle was unable to see him while he was in Algiers.

Turning to the forthcoming San Francisco meeting, he stated that the United Nations World Security Conference was the best that had ever been evolved to prevent wars, adding that if all nations abided by it, there would be no conflicts in the future.

He also revealed that he would meet Prime Minister Churchill some time after the San Francisco conference. The meeting, he said, would take place in late summer or early fall but neither the date nor the place had been officially fixed. Presumably, this Anglo-American conference will map out plans for the Pacific war against Japan.

Observers said that Roosevelt's speech before Congress is to silence the Congressional criticisms which invariably accompany the "Big Three" meeting for the criticisms are that Congress is not getting a full report of the anti-Axis leaders meeting.

U.S. and France Sign Lend-Lease Program, States Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The United States and the French Provisional Government have signed a Lend-Lease agreement and under it, Washington will furnish war materials to France until President Roosevelt deems that such shipments will not be required for the war, the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington report. The agreement also contains new provisions for the reconstruction of France after the war.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 28

While quiet prevailed between the Drave and the Danube yesterday, the enemy in Slovakia attempted with major forces to penetrate the Altsohl Valley but the attack was foiled and the enemy suffered severe losses. Our grenadiers in a daring attack south of Schwarzwasser eliminated a protruding front bend of the Soviets and smashed enemy counterthrusts.

Repeated attempts by Soviet infantry and tank formations in order to break through on both sides of Zobten and in the Goldberg and Lauban area were foiled. The Soviets continued their ineffective attacks against our Neisse bridgeheads at Forst and Guben. On the Oder front, the enemy succeeded with strong artillery support in extending his small bridgeheads south of Kuestrin to a minor degree but south of Stargard Soviet attacks to tie down our forces collapsed in front of our positions.

In eastern Pomerania, enemy tank formations, supported by strong battleplane squadrens, advanced further northward west of Rummelsburg but our fresh reserves intercepted a part of the Soviet infantry which was following the Soviet tanks and prevented the enemy from extending the breach. In the Tucheler Heath and west of the lower Vistula, numerous Soviet attacks partly supported by tanks, collapsed. Our divisions in East Prussia west of Kreuzburg achieved another full defensive success in the fighting against strong enemy attacks. On the Courland front the Soviet large scale attack southeast of Libau decreased in violence while enemy attacks carried out with superior formations were foiled also yesterday. Our battleplanes sank a Soviet motor tropedoboat off Pocangen.

In the fighting area of the lower Rhine, the attacks of the Canadian 1st Army southeast of Kalkar and east of Goch collapsed after having suffered severe casualties and after having made but little gain of ground. In the course of this operation 63 British tanks were destroyed.

In the battle on the Roer, the enemy concentrated still further reserve forces and the U.S. 9th Army pushed back our formations. The opponent, despite his huge employment of material on the ground and in the air, was prevented partly in heavy tank battles from achieving a breakthrough and more than 100 American tanks were destroyed. Our tank groups pierced the flank of the enemy offensive wedge and smashed the enemy troop deployments and columns.

Fighting of local character developed south of Schleiden and at Pruem against the enemy attacking at several points. The general situation, however, remained unchanged. Renewed enemy attacks on Bitburg collapsed. The Americans on the bridgehead of the lower Saar after heavy fighting succeeded in gaining further ground to the north.

In Italy, numerous British reconnoitering thrusts against our positions on the Senio were foiled. The enemy forces which had landed some days ago on the southern tip of the Dalmatian Island of Pag were thrown back into the sea by our counterattacks.

Anglo-American terror raiders during daytime bombed the residential quarters of Leipzig, Halle, Augsburg, Mainz and the Rhenisch-Westphalian area while British planes last night raided the Reich capital.

A steamer of 5,000 tons, plying between the Thames and Scheldt, was sunk by our navy. Two enemy freighters of 1,400 tons were also sunk in the Adriatic.

INFLATION IN CHUNGKING TAKING A SERIOUS TURN

Prices 873 Times Higher Than At Beginning of War, Says Government Figures

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—The inflationary tendency in Chungking has taken a most serious turn since December with prices going skyhigh, reports correspondent Robert Brady from Chungking. In December prices were 455 times higher than at the start of the war in 1937, while by the end of January they were 655 times higher. By the end of February they had zoomed to 863 times higher or 873 times higher than at the beginning of the war, according to Government figures. Unless drastic measures are taken immediately by the Chungking Government the situation will become so serious that it will be beyond remedy.

A certain American bookkeeper in Chungking who was formerly an automobile dealer in Hongkong is now trying to support a wife and three children on a salary of $20,000 a month Chinese money. With an ordinary suit of clothes costing him $66,000 he is finding it anything but an easy task to make both ends meet.

A Yankee private stationed in Chungking wrote the following letter to his mother:

"Dear Mom, I spent the evening at the Red Cross Club where I paid $30 for a cup of coffee and a piece of cake. This sure is a funny country."

Because he failed to tell her that he had paid in Chinese money amounting to only six cents in American coin, it is not surprising that his mother complainingly declared:

"My son makes only $50 a month! It's a crime that he has to pay such outrageous prices for everything over there!"

With economic conditions becoming more and more chaotic in Chungking, observers are beginning to wonder what can be holding the Chinese people together under such circumstances. It must be their tremendous vitality and tenacity and the will to win the war.

Chungking Prices Soar

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—Chang Ping-chun, spokesman of the Chungking Executive Yuan, today announced that retail prices at Chungking as they stood today were 873 times higher than before the outbreak of the China Affair, says a Chungking report. He added that the price index of Chungking is becoming very serious.

U.S. WAR EXPENSES BARED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—The December war expenditures of the United States totaled $7,835,000,000 while those of the 1944 calendar year totaled $91,174,000,000 as revealed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, reported the Washington correspondent of the Financial Times on January 20.

WFA reported that the U.S. Lend-Lease deliveries of food and agricultural products for 1944 totaled £7,272,000,000, including 185,000,000 for Britain and 178,000,000 for the Soviet Union.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding on January 17 totaled $21,600,000,000 and deposits in the reserve bank totaled $16,000,000,000. The country's gold stock totaled $18,085,000,000.

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MANCHOUKUO EMPEROR IS FELICITATED BY CHEN

China's Head Wires Congratulations on 13th Anniversary Of Empire Founding

Domei

NANKING, February 28.—On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, sent a message of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government, also wired anniversary greetings to Yuan Chen-tse, Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo.

Closer Ties Stressed

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—The necessity of bringing still closer the relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and China was stressed by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in his exclusive broadcast delivered today in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of Manchoukuo's founding.

Prime Minister Chang said that the grand ideal for which Manchoukuo was established will be realized only when the present war is won. He said that Manchoukuo's lofty national ideal, which stands in sharp contrast to the inhuman aims of America and Britain for world domination, was illustrated by the phenomenal progress made by her in her history of 13 years and the spontaneous evolution of national consciousness among the people and their determination to establish a paradise in Manchoukuo for all races to inhabit in harmony.

The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, said the Prime Minister, by no means weakening Manchoukuo's national strength, both material and spiritual, bolstered it while, at the same time, giving an incentive to the people's will to safeguard the country's ideal against American and British ambitions. Prime Minister Chang emphasized that the delivery of agricultural products, one of the most important missions of Manchoukuo, topped the expected goal during the middle part of February and that additional shipments of foodstuffs were pouring in even after the period set for the delivery had expired.

In the light of the recent war situation, Prime Minister Chang stressed the need of establishing a coordinated war structure embracing Japan, Manchoukuo and China and said that Manchoukuo was firmly determined to mobilize all national potentialities for the cause which she shares with Japan. He said that he was confident that so long as an unshakable conviction is maintained by Japan, Manchoukuo and China which together form the nucleus of Greater East Asia, final victory will be theirs no matter how long the war may last.

Ikeda Made Director

Juichi Tsushima, new Finance Minister, has selected Isato Ikeda, Director of the Tokyo Financial Bureau of the Finance Ministry, for the post of director of the Taxation Bureau of the same Ministry. Mr. Ikeda's appointment was announced on Wednesday. The appointment is the result of the recent assumption of the post of Finance Vice-Minister by Yutaka Tanaka, who used to be the Director of the Taxation Bureau. Many other appointments also were made public the same day.

Move Set to Up War Power

With the aim of mobilizing all available means to increase Japan's fighting strength, a special campaign for gathering all articles necessary for boosting the war effort, which are still being held by the people, is to be launched for three months beginning March 1, it was announced by the Munitions Ministry on Wednesday. The articles which are requested to be donated or sold to the Government include [illegible], alloyed metal, non-ferrous metals, light metal, electric wire, [illegible], leather, oil and fat, chemicals, fuel, machinery, fiber, medical apparatus and others.

Posthumously Promoted

Under imminent danger of the enemy raid on February 25 but with utmost composure, Police Officer [illegible] Yamaguchi, 30, who su[illegible] the members of a neighborhood unit to take shelter was instantly killed by bomb fragments while attempting to take shelter himself after seeing to the safety of the people. For his self-sacrificing action, he was specially promoted two ranks to Assistant [illegible] Sergeant, it was announced [illegible] by the Metropolitan Police.

Kobayashi Resigns

[illegible] Seizo Kobayashi has resigned his post as Minister without [illegible], it was announced on Thurs[illegible] [illegible] made up his mind to [illegible] himself to the organization of [illegible] political party and called on [illegible] Kuniaki Koiso [illegible] when he submitted his [illegible]

Manchoukuo Emperor Prays for Sure Victory On 13th Anniversary

Domei

HSINKING, March 1. — His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at 10 a.m. today graciously conducted personally the ceremony marking the 13th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo at the Empire Foundation Shrine in the Imperial Palace. His Imperial Majesty solemnly officiated at the function with the aid of Lieutenant General Toranosuke Hashimoto, President of the Imperial Rituals Board, and other Court officials. Before the Shrine His Imperial Majesty respectfully prayed for the sure victory in the war. The function was attended by General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Prime Minister General Chang Ching-hui and others.

MUNITIONS COMPANY LAW IS GIVEN GREATER SCOPE

Application to Civilian Munitions Enterprises Features Government's Decision

Forceful application of the Munitions Company Law to civilian munitions enterprises features the Government's decision, regarding the supervision and operation of armament industries, which was announced through the Board of Information recently.

The Government's guiding principle regarding this problem, which has for some time been a subject of lively discussion in the Diet and in the press, may be summed up as follows:

"The State, relying on the sense of loyalty of the people, requires the concentration of all potentialities on the sole objective of achieving an unfailing victory. In the field of munitions production, the Government expects everybody to adhere to this principle."

As regards the actual policies to be adopted in connection with this program, the following items have been given:

1. Henceforward, the principle embodied in the Munitions Company Law will be applied more forcefully to civilian munitions enterprises in order to step up production.
2. Measures will be taken whereby, to carry out the weighty mission entrusted to them, the management will be given a greater scope of rights and enabled to enforce rigid discipline on the employes.
3. Complicated processes for control over production will be simplified as much as possible, so as to enable those directly concerned to use their own discretion.
4. Necessary measures will be taken to rid civilian enterprises of excessive intervention, if any, of shareholders, if such interference is regarded as unfavorably affecting production.
5. Changes will be effected in the personnel of the management when necessary.
6. Necessary State support will be accorded to particularly important undertakings.
7. In order to promote coordinated operation of similar undertakings, groups will be formed within which exchange of materials, labor and technicians will be effected.
8. State control will be enforced on civilian enterprises when such a step is regarded as necessary.

Studies Diet Reopening

With a strong desire for resumption of the Diet session being evinced by all parties of the House of Peers in order to hear the Government's reports on latest developments in the war and domestic situations and to encourage the Administration, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the Upper House, has decided shortly to convene an all-party consultative meeting to determine the issue. In the absence of bills to be deliberated upon in a plenary session, it is considered likely that a meeting of the Whole House Committee under the chairmanship of Prince Tadashige Shimazu will be held to meet the wishes expressed by the members of the House.

Adm. Nakamura Dies

Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, retired, died of acute pneumonia at 3:30 a.m. Thursday at his Tsurumi home in Yokohama. He was 68 years old. The late famous admiral had been suffering from heart trouble since last fall. He occupied many important naval posts, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Fleet, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station and Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

Court Rank Raised

The late Hoshiro Mitsunaga, adviser to the Dentsu and the Domei News Agency, has been posthumously raised in court rank to the Junior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank, it was announced on Tuesday. The honor has been conferred in view of Mr. Mitsunaga's meritorious contribution to journalism.

HAMAMATSU AIR DEFENSE PRAISED AS EXEMPLARY

Residents Prepared; Emulation By Others Is Suggested in Mainichi Article

Enemy air raids will hold no terrors for urban populations, if they have the same high sense of responsibility to the State as displayed by the residents of Hamamatsu, which is at the gateway to the Japanese mainland for the B-29 raiders on their way either to the Chubu or the Kanto district, and which therefore passes very few days without enemy air raids, the Mainichi suggests, adding that "the primary objective of these residents of Hamamatsu is to do their part in beating and crushing the enemy, and to attain this objective they will not let anything be a hindrance. They have adjusted their mode of living accordingly and are devoting their utmost to the production of war necessities. Air raids do not in any way affect this devotion to duty." The article continues:

"Every four or five days, the city is visited by large formations of B-29's. There are days when solitary B-29's visit it several times in a single day.

"During the day on February 15 several formations of B-29's raided the city. At night they were again attacked. The following day a total of 70-odd carrier-borne enemy planes attacked at low altitudes, sweeping with machine-gun fire the areas where the raiders of the previous night had caused fires. On the third day more than 70 enemy carrier-borne planes machine-gunned school children in the streets, as well as other objects regardless of their character.

"This ordeal intensified the determination of the residents, who have adapted their daily life to meet any conditions necessary for victory in the war. All residents go in anti-air raid uniforms. They have at hand small vehicles by which to move their personal effects and sundry things which are necessary for the maintenance of life in an emergency. They have already completed a perfect system of air-raid shelter located in holes dug horizontally in the earth. They are paying special attention to the prevention of fires. They are constructing water reservoirs on every available piece of land, utilizing pieces of material from fences and other things which would hinder fire-fighting.

A motto observed by the residents is to guard one's house by oneself. The attitude of Kiku Ishiuchi, an 80-year-old woman, who controlled an incendiary bomb that fell on her house is the attitude of all the residents of the city.

It is small wonder that there was not a single outbreak of fire in the city when enemy planes dropped innumerable incendiary bombs in the southern section of the city on February 10 on their way back from Gunma Prefecture.

Each air raid brings about a noticeable increase in the ardor of those employed in the munitions industries. There are few munitions workers who would allow the damage caused by the enemy to their houses, even the death of members in their families, to interfere with the performance of their factory work.

A new institution of saving has come into being in Hamamatsu. It is called the air-raid saving. The residents put by money at a specified rate each time they are visited by a formation of enemy planes. They have no doubt of the contribution they are making to the winning of the war by saving money. Few city people show themselves more interested in any project to donate planes to the fighting services than the residents of Hamamatsu.

Toho Film Wins Prize

The awarding of the Board of Information President's Prize to the Toho film "Hayabusa Fighter Unit Commander Kato" took place at the Board of Information on Wednesday.

Social and General

On Wednesday, February 28 at 6:30 p.m. German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a dinner given in honor of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Obituary

Dr. Suketeru Yoshikawa, 76, member of the Imperial Academy and Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, died from cancer of the stomach on February 26. He was also former President of Tokyo Agricultural University. As an authority on food production he has contributed much in this field.

Dr. Kiyoshi Tabohashi, professor at Keijo Imperial University, passed away at his Keijo home on February 26. He was 48 years old. He was an authority on old Chosen history.

Ryoichi Kikuchi, 67, former Diet member and president of the Borneo Products Company, died of illness at his Setagaya home on February 25.

Ginjiro Ogawa, principal of the Tokyo Higher Girls' School, passed away of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 77 at his Kamiosaki residence in Shinagawa on February 23.

News and Views

A 'Planned, Free Economy'

By K. OYA

We have been at war with the Chungking regime for over seven years. We are still at war with it. Japan's aim is not of course the destruction of China, but the re-establishment of a new China as an unadulterated Asiatic State, sovereign in itself. We need not waste further words on it, as the facts which have developed and are developing from the war are the best spokesman of the spirit of construction which is present in all of Japan's war efforts in Asia. Chungking, though still hostile to Japan, though the Japanese Army is still fighting the Chungking forces on the Continent, represents a deep concern of Japan—concern over the destiny of that portion of China which is placed under Chungking's control.

It is a concern unmitigated by any bright prospect; for the areas dominated by that southwestern regime of China are fast losing their identity as Asia's land, being replaced by the American identity more pronouncedly each passing day. What else but American landmarks are such creations as the Chungking War Production Board and the Department of War Transportation? What proof is there that Chungking is in any way capable of putting America where it belongs after the war? What ground is there from the present state of affairs in Chungking for expecting such independent political competence out of that regime?

Tied to America

And what is true of the political circumstances of Chungking is true naturally enough of its economic aspect. Chungking, like the rest of the anti-Axis Powers, and perhaps to a much greater extent, is tied to America's economic chariot wheel by the Lend-Lease. A powerful chain the Lend-Lease is, though in the guise of simple material assistance. To be bound by it is to be politically prostrate before the United States. The only country that is getting the benefit of the Lend-Lease system and still is independent is the Soviet Union. By any grace of language, you cannot call Britain an independent political entity from America. Britain's sordid interests in the American goods, the American manufactured war goods, are unmistakably affecting the direction of Britain's national course and destiny. If the Lend-Lease Act has the actual power over the British Empire, what reason or ground have you got to expect Chungking to stand independent of that powerful iron chain designed to bind these countries which need binding to the dollar chariot wheel?

The Supreme Committee for Chungking's National Defense is known to have lately created what is called "Principles of the postwar first period economic construction," principles claimed by Chungking quarters as the basic code for China's new industrial policy.

Kan Nai-Kuang, Vice-Chairman of the said committee, makes an elaborate explanation of the details of those principles. There is one very conspicuous phrase in his statement to the press, a phrase in which he expounds his idea of perfecting an economic system based upon the "Three People's Principles" upon the materialization of that new industrial policy, the central theme of which being to develop a "new planned free economy of China". Kan then proceeds to account for that curious double-headed economic idea which is certainly new to anybody, by saying that it is Chungking's policy to emphasize both private capital enterprises and those of the State at the same time. This, according to the new economic spokesman of Chungking represents what Dr. Sun Fo calls the "mixed economic system", a vision splendid!

Planned, Free Economy

Kan then specifies the following reason for Chungking's adoption of that curious double-headed system. Britain and the United States are champion Powers of private capital enterprises, he says, their basic economic principle being free trade; whereas the model of the State enterprises is the Soviet Union, he says, whose distinction is in its planned economy. Both types of economy, as represented by Britain, America, and the Soviet Union have proved their excellence and endurance through the test of this war, says Kan. To adopt the strong points of both under the wise guidance of Chiang is therefore to adopt the virtues of both to make of China's economy an excellent new type of "planned, free economy", the best each of the three Powers!

An excellent reasoning. This then is the announced economic ideology of a man whose impressive title as Vice-Chairman of Chungking's Supreme Committee for National Defense, indicates him as a man responsible for the destiny of Chungking's economic destiny.

If words have any meaning, if words represent ideas at all, "free" and "planned" activities are two different activities, in fact contradictory activities. To mix them and harmonize them is to ask for an impossibility in a practical world, though they might happily stay in harmony in the playground of words and imagination. Like a child exposed to appetizing temptation, Chungking's brain-trust decides to get what looks nice in somebody else's hands, and wants to mix two unmixable things together, for the best of theoretical reasons, and expects them to work out nicely for the good of Chungking.

That in short is the plan envisaged by Chungking's brain-trust for the operation of the regime's war economy at this most crucial stage in China's history.

CULTURAL AFFINITY BINDS JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES

Two Nations Also Linked by Solid Ties of Geographical Propinquity

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE

(Continued From Yesterday)

The victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) aroused Filipino admiration and Spanish fear. The Filipino people, who had suffered for 300 years under Spanish domination, were then preparing for their libertarian struggle and they looked up to Japan as the natural champion of Asian liberties. The memory of Japanese sympathy to their previous revolts against Spanish tyranny was fresh in their minds. History shows that as early as in 1587-88 the Filipino patriots under Magat Salamat and Agustin de Legaspi (Lakan-Dula's son and nephew, respectively) sought Japanese aid in their revolutionary plot against Spain. Unfortunately, the plot was discovered and the leaders, together with their associate, Dionisio Fernandez (a Japanese Christian), were executed.

Three centuries later Bonifacio and the Katipunan again solicited Japan's help in a projected struggle for Filipino freedom. In May, 1896, according to Dr. Valenzuela's Memoirs, the leading katipuneros headed by Bonifacio conferred secretly with the Japanese consul and the commander of the Japanese cruiser Kongo at a Japanese bazaar in Plaza Moraga. A Japanese friend of Dr. Valenzuela named Moritaro Tagawa acted as interpreter. It is said that in this conference Bonifacio submitted a memorial addressed to the Japanese Emperor requesting Japanese aid "so that the light of liberty that illumines Japan may also shed its rays over the Philippines."

The Philippine Revolution broke out in August, 1896, and the Filipino patriots, fighting under the Katipunan flag waged their first nation-wide crusade for independence. After Bonifacio's death in May, 1897, General Emilio Aguinaldo became supreme leader. America came on the scene and with Aguinaldo's help the Spaniards were beaten in 1898. The following year, January 23, 1899, the Filipinos established the First Philippine Republic. The Americans, whom Aguinaldo thought were the friends and liberators of his race, now became the new enemy, for they wished to annex the Philippines.

On the night of February 4, 1899, the American soldier, Private Robert W. Grayson, shot a Filipino officer who was crossing San Juan Bridge. Filipino blood was spilled on Philippine soil—and that shot ignited the Filipino War of Independence (1899-1902). Notwithstanding the superior might of the Yankees, General Aguinaldo declared war on the invaders and the whole nation rallied to his call. Gallantly, but futilely, the Filipino patriots carried on the one-sided fight.

In the hour of their dire need, several Japanese officers, mostly veterans of the Sino-Japanese War, came to their assistance. They were Capt. Tei Hara, Lt. Sintetu Nisiuti, Lt. Asajiro Inatomi, Lt. Keizo Miyari, Lt. Kesakiti Mizumati, Sergeant Major Saburo Nakamori, and Sergeant Sinobu Masuda. In Japan, Mariano Ponce, emissary of General Aguinaldo, was well-received by ranking Japanese officials such as Premier Okuma, Marquis Ito, Baron Kato, and others. Both Japanese press and public opinion supported the Filipino cause. With the help of Dr. Yaroku Nakamura and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Ponce (who later married a samurai's daughter) was able to purchase firearms and munitions for the Filipino Army. Unfortunately, the ship Nunobiki Maru, carrying these war supplies to Casiguran, Philippines, was shipwrecked off the China coast on July 21, 1900.

Defeated by the superior arms of Uncle Sam, the Filipinos were forced to accept American rule. But they cherished two sublime memories, to wit: (1) their racial idea of independence and (2) the sympathy of Japan to their cause and the noble services of Dr. Nakamura and the Japanese army volunteers during the dark days of the Philippine Republic. These are two memories which are emblazoned in the annals of the Philippines.

VI.

During the American regime Japan continued her friendly relations with the Filipinos. She afforded a safe asylum for Filipino patriots who defied Occidental power, notably General Artemio Ricarte, as she had done during Spanish times to Jose Ramos Isikawa, Simeon A. Villa, Gonzalo Quison, Dominador Yuson, and other patriots. Moreover, she opened her colleges and schools to Filipino students, welcomed Filipino travelers and exchanged goodwill missions.

In the year 1899 thirty-six Japanese settled in Manila, being the first group of Japanese immigrants to arrive during the American regime. In 1903 about 2,000 Japanese from Okinawa were recruited by American contractors to build the famous Benguet Road to Baguio. These Japanese laborers, despite the ravages of epidemics and accidents, successfully finished the road in 1904, after which they were taken to Davao by Kyosaburo Ota, colonial pioneer. After years of great labor, the jungles of Davao were cleared out and this hitherto wild province emerged as the best hemp producing region in the world. Says Willard Price, American author: "They (the Japanese) raise one-half of the hemp of the Philippines and export most of it to cordage concerns in America who acknowledge it to be the best hemp in the world."

Ramie production was also successfully carried out in Davao by the Japanese. Kenichiro Kawahara, a Japanese engineer, invented hemp and ramie stripping machines. Another notable Japanese contribution in recent years was the introduction of advanced deep-sea fishing methods, such as the utase (beam trawl) and the muro-ami (trap net) which greatly helped the Philippine fishing industry.

VII.

The climax in Japan-Philippine relations came on December 8, 1941 when Japan hurled her mighty forces against the ABCD Powers and proclaimed the Greater East Asia War "for the liberation of all oppressed Oriental peoples." In six months she smashed the combined strength of her Occidental foes and wiped out the pernicious vestiges of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia—a wondrous feat that amazes the whole world. The saga of the war in the Philippines is a series of successive victories for Japanese arms, highlighted by the Occupation of Manila (January 2, 1942), the Fall of Bataan (April 9, 1942), and the Fall of Corregidor (May 7, 1942). The triumph of Japan signifies the downfall of white man's prestige in the Orient and proves the fallacy of the superiority of the Nordic peoples over the Asian races.

By word and by deed, Japan has shown her friendly attitude toward the Filipino people. The flames of war were still surging when on January 23, 1942 the Japanese military authorities established the Philippine Executive Commission and placed the management of civil affairs in the hands of Filipino officials. After the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, she manifested more tangible acts of benevolence and magnanimity, such as the reconstruction of burned towns and blasted bridges, the normalization of life in city and hamlet, the release of Filipino war prisoners, the granting of relief and employment to the masses, the reopening of schools, and the toleration of all religions. Under the aegis of Japan, the Oriental culture and virtues of the Filipinos are being revived and fostered, the Tagalog is being made the official and national language, the antagonistic political parties have been welded into the Kalibapi, old industries have been improved and new ones are promoted, such as cotton production and the manufacture of tooth-brushes, and the white aliens who once lorded over everything in the Philippines are being made to understand that they are merely guests and not masters of the country. In short, the Filipinos are beneficiaries of the many constructive and generous acts of Japan. They are being weaned away from their acquired Occidental way of life to regain the simple and sturdy virtues of their Asian forebears so that they may be worthy of the independence promised them "within the current year."

In the light of Japan-Philippine relations from ancient times to the present, it is plain that Japan seems to harbor no sinister design on the Philippines. If she will continue her benevolent policy in the days to come, the Filipinos will indubitably reciprocate and collaborate in the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is to be hoped that the relations between the Japanese and Filipinos will go on as they were in the past, based on solid foundations of mutual respect, sincere reciprocity, and friendly understanding.

Japanese Discovery Expected to Boost Output of Aluminum

Domei

HSINKING, February 28.—A new method revolutionizing the manufacture of synthetic cryolite, an indispensable material in refining aluminum, has recently been perfected here by a youthful local expert of a light metal works. Yoshio Yokoyama, the discoverer of the new process, spent three and a half years to perfect the refining process and was specially commended by the president of the Japanese Board of Technology. The new process is expected to contribute toward a greater production of aluminum and indirectly to the expansion of aircraft production in this country.

PRAISES YIOJIMA HEROES

Upper House Sends Encouragement Message to Brave Defenders

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, on behalf of the House, asked both the Army and Navy authorities on Thursday to transmit the following message of encouragement to the Japanese soldiers on Yiojima who are now bravely fighting against tremendous odds:

"The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces dispatched to the Yiojima area are courageously fighting and are dealing great blows to the enemy forces that had landed there in great numbers, braving daily hardships and difficulties in their intercepting operations and thereby enhancing the Empire's military prestige. Their loyalty and bravery are profoundly impressing the 100,000,000 people of the nation. I, on behalf of the House of Peers, extol their outstanding exploits and, at the same time, wish them further military successes."

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Cross-Currents in the Near East

The many dramatic events which have succeeded one another in the Near East within just the last week or two indicate that some extraordinary development is brewing in that troubled region. Delegates from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Yemen, and Palestine have been in a conference at Cairo to finish their plans for a Pan-Arab Federation. Prime Minister Churchill has visited Cairo while the conference was going on to meet with the various Arab leaders in an obvious attempt to influence the course of the gathering. President Roosevelt has conferred with King Faruk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia amidst great pomp and ceremony on board an American warship off Egypt to which these potentates had been summoned. Immediately afterwards at Alexandria, Roosevelt and Churchill held another of their many conferences where, in addition to their announced subject of the war in the Pacific, they must have discussed the question of the Near East.

Turkey has declared war upon Japan and Germany at the direct instigation of the British Ambassador. The Egyptian Parliament has voted to do likewise and for the same reason, while the influential Wafdist Party under the leadership of former Prime Minister Mustapha Pasha Nahas declared its opposition to the action. Almost simultaneously Prime Minister Ahmed Maher was assassinated by a young Nationalist and Mustapha Pasha Nahas has come back into the prime ministership. Syria has also declared war in the wake of these other countries. Meanwhile persistent rumors are rife that there is friction between De Gaulle and Britain over Syria and Lebanon. Certainly all these events indicate that the entire Near East is seething with unrest.

Just exactly what is impending is not clear from this distance, but the underlying factors of the general situation are easy enough to understand. Britain has always regarded the maintenance of her predominant position in the Near East as essential to her imperial interests. The control of the Suez, supplemented by control of its approaches by way of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, she regards as absolutely necessary to keep intact her life-line to India and the Antipodes. It entails not only the military dominance of this route but the subordination to her political influence as well of all the countries in the neighborhood of this route. Incidental to this main objective, Britain also is intent on maintaining a monopoly or a near-monopoly of the control of the oil resources of this region.

The major obstacles in the way of complete attainment of the British objectives exist in the form of the Soviet Union, France, the United States, and the rising Arab nationalist sentiment in the Near East itself. The interplay among these elements constitutes the Near Eastern problem.

Not active as yet, but potentially the most fearful challenge to British ambitions in this region comes from the southward expanding power of the Soviet Union. The path of Russia cutting athwart the British life-line to the East has been the bogey of the British since the days of the Tsars. Today the power of Soviet Russia is [illegible] that which the Tsars possessed, while in her ideological weapon she possesses a [illegible] baffling new force [illegible] imperialistic Britain is ill-prepared to counter. Britain feels it necessary, therefore, to use every wile, every influence, every measure of coercion, to consolidate her control over the Near Eastern countries before the Soviet influence should grow any more powerful in this region.

The power of France is the least formidable of the factors in this situation. In fact Britain almost succeeded in eliminating France from this region altogether when in 1941, taking advantage of the French military collapse, Britain encouraged Syria and Lebanon to throw off the yoke of the French mandate and to declare their independence, thus causing these countries to gravitate into the British sphere of influence. But with the recent rise of the De Gaullist regime, France is beginning to insist on the re-establishment of some sort of special status for French interests in her former mandates to the irritation of the British. Britain cannot afford to oppose the French ambitions too openly because of her desire to inveigle France into a British-dominated Western European bloc, but neither can Britain regard French activity with complacency, for behind France lurks the power of the Soviet Union in the form of the recently concluded Franco-Soviet Alliance. Britain is forced, therefore, to resort to intrigue.

The intrusion of the United States into this area constitutes a new complication. The United States obviously aspires to economic exploitation of this region as she indeed aspires to economic hegemony over the whole world, and to attain this end she is bent on establishing here her political influence as well. Her immediate goal is to wrest control of the oil resources of Arabia from Britain, but she envisages also the transformation of the temporary control of the air routes centering on Egypt which she is now using for military purposes to permanent control so as to hold a whip hand over Britain in the anticipated postwar commercial aviation competition. The United States is furthermore laying the foundations for an even wider commercial activity throughout this region as evidenced by such actions as advancing credit to Syria and Lebanon.

But in the case of the United States even more than with France, Britain cannot afford to show open opposition. For in some respects, as for instance with respect to their common covert hostility toward the Soviet Union and suspicion toward De Gaulle, Britain and the United States find it convenient to collaborate with each other. Moreover Britain is still inextricably dependent upon American aid in the conduct of the war, and when the United States cloaks her interest in the Suez route under the pretext of preparing for the eventual transfer of her fighting forces from Europe to the Pacific theater of war, Britain can hardly withhold her cooperation. Hence British intrigue must become even more complex than ever.

The most explosive factor of all, however, is to be found in the rising nationalism of the Arab states. Naturally the indigenous peoples of this region are anxious to free themselves from foreign interference and to assert themselves vigorously for the defense of their own interests. But their historic weakness, their mutual jealousies, and their internal dissensions offer ample opportunity for the foreign Powers to pit one group against another to serve as tools for their complex intrigues.

These intrigues are thickening rapidly as the eventful developments of the past few weeks prove. Just what the current tendency is and what the outcome will be cannot yet be definitely ascertained. But the main outlines of the underlying motives of all the participants are clear, and they forbode the rankest kind of imperialistic strife among the Powers and the ruthless victimization of the helpless native states.

A Year Ago Today

March 2, 1944

A powerful formation of German air forces composed of many heavy bomber planes carried out a fresh raid on London at early dawn, the German military authorities announced.

* * *

United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson revealed the loss of 36,771 men sustained by the American forces on the Italian Front, a Washington dispatch disclosed. The announcement said 5,061 were killed, 21,788 injured, and 9,922 taken prisoner.

JEWS IN WASHINGTON

Increase Seen in the Number Taking Up Government Positions

Editor's Note: The following article by W. M. Kiplinger, appeared in a recent issue of the American periodical, Reader's Digest:

Until 1933 nobody paid any particular attention to the question of "Jews in government." Then two things happened: Hitler's rise to power gave momentum to the world-wide propaganda crusade against Jews. Also the New Deal brought into our government a large number of Jews.

What are the facts? First of all, government keeps no record of the religious affiliations or racial antecedents of its employes. This makes it easy for agitators to claim that excessive proportions of government workers are Jews, and also makes it hard to refute the claim.

But any experienced Washington observer knows the approximate truth. Four per cent of the population of the United States is Jewish. My own opinion is that the number of Jews in government does not exceed this same proportion.

But it is also my observation that men who are Jews occupy very influential positions—that of the total weight of influence within government Jews have more than four per cent. This may be interrupted as a crack at the Jews or as praise for their ability. It is meant as neither. It is merely a factual observation.

The next question is whether there is cohesive "Jewish influence." If there were, it would be bad, for we do not want our policies determined by influences which are excessively Jewish, or Methodist, or Catholic, or Harvard, or Californian. Do Jews stick together in their attitude on public policies? They do not. They are split wide open among themselves. They don't agree on everything any more than non-Jews do. They cuss each other out, as do others. They don't gang socially among themselves. There is no such thing as "Jewish influence" within government. There isn't any deep dark "Jewish plot" or even any "Jewish unity."

Concentrated in Few Agencies

But that isn't the whole of the story. Jews have become concentrated in a few government agencies where they are disproportionate, where they are conspicuous for their numbers, where they have intimate contact with the public.

These agencies are: The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board, the Social Security Board, and some offices of the Department of Justice. Here the Jews are so numerous it is no wonder that the public which deals with them gets the idea that Jews are quite as numerous in the whole government. This is an error, and it needs to be remedied by the reduction of the proportion of Jews in these offices. Inherently it may not be wrong, but it looks wrong to have any public offices manned by people of any particular group.

The agencies in which Jews are disproportionately numerous are "friction agencies." They were established to do certain reform jobs. People who are subjected to reforms usually do not like the reforms. They may transfer their irritations over the reforms to the Jewish officials who apply them, just as people squawk about the traffic cop when they mean to complain about the inconveniences of heavy traffic.

In certain occupations within government, the Jews are undoubtedly disproportionate, higher than four per cent. These occupations are: lawyers, economists, statisticians.

One reason is that Jews have found it difficult to get private employment, especially since anti-Semitism began to spread out from Germany. Well-educated young Jews just out of universities found private jobs barred to them, but not government jobs, so naturally they took what they could get.

As for the abilities of Jewish employes of government, their average rating is unquestionably high. It is commonly said by Jews that they must work harder than non-Jews to make up for the prejudice against them. At any rate, the Jews in government are hard workers, zealous for their jobs and particular causes.

Forced to Take Gov't. Positions

If the squeeze against young Jews continues in private business, the result probably will be to force a greater number of them into government in the future. This is already the outlook. Many young Jews are taking civil service examinations, passing them with high ratings, making themselves eligible for government appointments. In due course they will be hired, because government personnel administrators follow the civil service requirements of accepting the best-by-test. The policy is neither Semitic. It is the normal grinding of the civil service system.

Some Jewish leaders have taken a quiet stand against the employment of too many Jews by government. On the other hand, non-Jewish officials within government, acting under the direction of the President, are trying to get various agencies to employ more Jews, and thus to counteract the discrimination which has been practised against them in the past, and to make the practice accord with the preaching of equal rights for all minorities.

Non-Jews, the 96 per cent of the population, should recognize that Jewish citizens are citizens and entitled to participate in government with the same rights as all other citizens.

Jews, the four per cent, should give thought to the fact that under the normal workings of government in the current regime they have achieved the abolition of discriminations against them, or are well on the way to achieving it. The next step for them is to avoid an excessive loading of the government with Jewish citizens. If there were to be such an overloading, it would cause muttering from citizens who are not anti-Jewish, but who resent any over representation in government, or even in certain agencies, with the people of any one group.

MODERN LITERATURE OF THAILAND

Radical Changes Made From Aristocratic Features of Former Times to Popular Themes of the Present Day

By EITARO EJIRI

I

Before discussing modern Thai literature and extending our survey to its future, let us have a general review of Thai literature up to now, for epitomized clarification of its traditions and thoughts.

The nascency of Thai literature dates back to the Khoehai dynasty from toward the end of the 13th century to the earlier years of the 14th. Influenced by Buddhism, it was entirely a religious or scriptural literature in its earlier stages, standing conspicuously under the influences of the Indian literature.

The Aguthaya dynasty which followed the Khoehai dynasty gave birth to a number of great literary masterpieces in spite of its being fraught with a rapid succession of military events: a golden age of literature presented itself under the reign of King Narai. The literature in those years, though abounding still in religious traits, produced romantic and melodramatic works also.

Under the present Bangkok regime, the literary characteristics of its preceding dynasty have been kept on, generally speaking, with, however, a remarkable inclusion now of realism, in addition to romanticism which has been noticeable with Thailand's classic all the time.

Thailand before the development of her modern literature had a literature by and for the peers only, or, more narrowly defined, a court literature only, for almost all the noted Thai literary men from olden times were members of the royal family, court officials or court poets. Some of the kings were themselves great men of literature—such as Rama I who founded the Bangkok regime, Rama II and Rama VI. In respect of form, the literature of Thailand used to be poetic, being mostly dramas written in verse. Poetical literature was at its height during the reign of King Narai of the Aguthaya dynasty.

The preference for verses as the vehicle of literature continued, as during the Bangkok dynasty, so up to the year under the reign of King Rama III—namely, until about ten old years ago. The prose literature noticeable today was given birth only in more recent years.

Change in Form and Contents

The advent of prose literature flung open the doors of Thai literature to her general public. Precisely speaking, Thai literature which had been virtually monopolized by the royal family and peers only, came to be given a new vista at last when the people's spontaneous endeavors to build up a literature of their own bore fruit, constituting a great change in the form, contents and tendency of literature.

But the change in their literature has not changed the people of Thailand, where there continue to exist tradition and history, life and national traits, handed down from the very beginning of Thailand. These cause to exist a continuity in the basic current of literature, apart from the great changes wrought in respect of its form, contents and tendency.

For instance, the Buddhist ideas are making themselves still felt vividly in modern Thai literature, though not so powerfully as in her classical literature. Nevertheless, the classical and the modern have a conspicuous difference between them in the handling of Buddhism. Unlike the classical literature where Buddhism is handled mythologically, solely in adoration as a sort of hero-worship and more or less true to the descriptions given in the scriptures, modern Thai literature treats the Buddhist themes in a secular manner, adapting them to daily life, freely interpreting the scriptures and applying the interpretations to the daily life of the men of the world.

The above is a difference between the peers' literature and the people's, or a differentiation between romanticism and realism, though the difference is not absolute, but merely relative. For, today's Thai literature is in no wise to be understood to be exclusively realistic.

Radical Change Made

The turn-over of the Thai literature from its aristocratic features of the former years to the popular ones noticeable at the present time, has been so radical as if the mellow aristocratic contents of the literature of the Heian era of Japan had changed overnight into the less lofty and more popular features which distinguished the literature of the Tokugawa Shogunate years from that of all the interposing eras of Kamakura, Muromachi and Oda-Toyotomi. The Thai literature underwent the change in its form, from verse to prose, as given already. The general trend was heading toward the preference of verse, though some authors in the meantime were making endeavors to so modify the form of Thai poetry as to be fit for handling the modern life within the framework of verses.

Our comparison of the modern Thai literature to the Japanese literature in the years of the Tokugawa Shogunate is merely a simile. It means only to describe how radical has been the turn-over of the Thai literature. Attempting any comparison between the above two, is not adequate, in a strict sense, when we take into account the big difference in the length of time that nurtured either one. For, while the Tokugawa Shogunate era lasted over two hundred years to have its literary developments at all lengths and brought forth such great masters as Chikamatsu, Saikaku, Bakin and Basho, the modern popular literature of Thailand has had only about twenty years since its birth.

Frankly speaking, the modern Thai literature finds itself still in its initial stage. It has not yet created such great masterpieces of worldwide renown as those which glistened like jewels in her classic literature, though the appearance of great literary works in future in Thailand bids fair, according to developments which may be attained hereafter. I do not mean at all that there lack men of talent in Thailand's literary circles today. On the contrary, there indeed are a number of writers of creative genius, who enjoy great popularity. But, it is a pity after all that Thailand has had but a short literary history. The short span of time since the birth of her modern literature, has allowed only a meager length of time for its development so far. Naturally a literature that is in its initiatory stage cannot be expected to stand judgment in terms of the worldwide level of literature.

Must Work Elsewhere

Besides, the writers are under a handicap in Thailand. For, most of them are in no favorable circumstances to live on the pen only. They must, therefore, earn their living from some other occupation, engaging in their literary pursuits as a sort of their subsidiary line. They are, further, not allowed to devote their literary activity to the satisfaction of their genuine artistic emotions only. They have at the same time to have an eye, nay almost their both eyes, on those lower classes of the general public who care for nothing else to read than, say, cheap novels on sale in stations.

The writers, in order to make their works pay, are obliged to attempt pleasing the general public. They have been far from being in a position to start a united movement for the enlightenment of the vulgar classes of the general public into attaining to a higher level of literary appreciation.

Though in another sense than such a movement as mentioned above, a number of writers organized themselves into a body, before the outbreak of the Constitutional Revolution in June of 1932, for the purpose of publishing their own weekly journal for their literary works. These writers were not grouped together by a common literary tendency. They were incidentially those who were serving with a certain newspaper. As stated already, most of the literary men of Thailand are obliged to engage in their literary pursuits as a sort of their subsidiary occupation, the majority of them being associated with the press as their main occupation. So it was that those who launched the above journal were at once press-men and literary men, taking the lead of the literary activities of Thailand.

This weekly journal bears the name "Suphab-burut", being the oldest of the literary journals of Thailand. The "Suphab-burut" means "Gentlemen." The journal is still in existence today, keeping up its prestige in the modern literary circles of Thailand. The group of the writers thus associated with the above journal, may be comparable to that group of literary pioneers in the Meiji era of Japan who were known as the associates of the "Ken-yu-sha." The start of the "Suphab-burut" was indeed a conspicuous factor which heralded the existence and growth of the popular literature in Thailand before the revolution, succeeding to the classic literature that outlived its brilliancy which had prospered centering around the royal family.

Was in Financial Straits

Although the popular literature in general has been enjoying a growing popularity since the Constitutional Revolution, yet the management of the journal "Suphab-burut" had for some time to find itself in a financial crisis. The inclusion of first-rate writers in the staff of the journal, did not lead to any financial ease. In addition to its financial difficulty, there appeared differences between the writers related with the journal, who were split in two groups antagonistic to each other. The publication of the journal was almost on the brink of discontinuation. A certain capitalist, however, set in opportunely, and offered a relief, on the condition that the journal be amalgamated with a certain newspaper. The offer being accepted, the crisis was averted. It was about seven years ago. The journal has since continued to be influential and has prospered, and has gradually raised itself to a monopolistic position, at the sacrifice of other minor literary journals of 100 to 150 pages each.

Besides such periodicals as the above journal, the commemorative publication of journals takes place often on felicitous occasions, such as the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution, the foundation of Red Cross, as well as the anniversary of revolution. These commemorative journals usually contain works of first-rate novelists.

By far the biggest space for the publication of literary works is offered by newspapers. Besides modern novels, historical ones and also translations from Chinese or European novels, which are mostly short stories appear in the newspapers, which certainly marks one of the biggest features of Thailand's literature.

(To Be Continued)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The China Annual, 1944. Published by The Asia Statistics Co., Shanghai.

It has become extremely difficult to really understand the existing condition of China, as the political, military, economic, industrial and social changes that have been seen in that country in recent years have been not only rapid but also very extensive in scope. This difficulty is mainly due to lack of authentic data and information, as well as to the spread of inaccurate reports.

The rising demand for accurate information regarding China is now met by the 1944 edition of the China Annual, just published by the Asia Statistics Co., Shanghai. The new edition of the volume gives the desired information about the recent changes and conditions in China. The rapid and wide changes that have been made in that country necessitated the editor of the volume to completely rewrite the six large chapters on Geography, Banking, Currency, Foreign Relations, Foreign Trade, and Commerce.

To make the 1944 edition complete in every way, seven new chapters have been added. They are entitled Chronology, Shanghai, Chekiang Financial Group, Communist Activities, National Regeneration Movement, Rural Pacification, and Social System. All these subjects are matters of which the general public has long wished to obtain up-to-date information. With the addition of those seven new chapters, the volume has now become an enormous one with 39 chapters in all, covering 1,239 pages. Also throughout the volume, new data and figures are added, and new developments are properly treated, to make all pages of the book quite up-to-date.

Because of the very fact that the collection of accurate information concerning all activities in China is now a very difficult task, the efforts of the editor and his assistants are to be fully appreciated. Despite the reported difficulty in printing and obtaining paper, the volume is printed clearly on excellent paper.

There is probably no other portion of the world that possesses so much potential future as China does today. East Asia depends much upon the future of China, and thus to know the present and future of East Asia, an accurate knowledge of China is indispensable. The China Annual, 1944, is recommended to all who are interested in the affairs of China and are concerned about the future of East Asia.

The new chapter of Chronology gives the historical incidents of China from the remote beginning to recent times, and this addition is indeed very valuable to those who are interested in the historical development of the State and people of China. As it has always been in the former editions of the volume, there is added a complete and well-arranged index, which makes the volume an extremely valuable reference book.

MICROBE HUNTER

A Genius Who Gave His Life For Science

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

He had the characteristics of a genius and at times his antics were mad. He loved life and lived it brightly, spasmodically. He loved work and his colossal energy gave him the ability to labor for weeks without sleep when the fire of accomplishment burned in his brain. He had a tremendous passion for research. He fought, tracked down foes and slew them in the cosmos of a single drop of blood. Thus he gave his life for science, and died probably in the realization that his greatest triumph was his weakest.

The son of a poverty-stricken farmer, Hideyo Noguchi was born on November 24, 1876, in an obscure village of Okinajima on Lake Inawashiro near Mt. Bandai in Fukushima Prefecture. His parents were so poor that not even a baby carp-streamer could be flown to celebrate his first Boys' Festival.

One evening in early June when Seisaku, who was later to change his name to Hideyo, was but three years old, he crawled into the irori (hearth) and in trying to scramble out fell into the hot charcoal. His sudden frightful scream brought his mother Shika rushing home from a nearby rice paddy. But when she snatched him up the fingers of his left hand were almost gone and the left arm and the left foot and the right hand were also burned.

All hope was given up but his mother for twenty-one sleepless days worked on his right hand. At first she timidly pressed his fingers back and forth. Then hour after hour she grew bolder, working gently, patiently to straighten them out. The left hand she did not touch. Her prayers and her efforts were fruitful for he recovered but through life he was to carry a shriveled, burned ghost where his left hand should be.

Loved to Read and Write

This stigma brought taunts from his schoolmates. Their ridicules pierced his puerile heart. He gazed at his deformed hand and he hated it. But he shallowed his misfortune gamely and studied hard. He loved to read and write. He helped his mother with the farm-work. In the mornings he fished and sold his catch to the neighboring villagers. In the evenings he tended the fire at the bath-house, where in between times he would read a book.

One afternoon during higher primary school examinations the boy impressed Mr. Sakae Kobayashi, an instructor from a nearby village. Moved by his enthusiasm, touched by his scarred left hand, Kobayashi sensei took steps enabling him to enter the higher primary school.

Then he grew to know a strange man, a doctor Kanae Watanabe of Wakamatsu, who brought healing, both mental and physical into his life. Inspired by the miracles of medical science, young Noguchi was determined to be likewise, a man of medicine. So he apprenticed himself as one of Dr. Watanabe's drug-boys. But he was unlike others. He eyed the microscope, slides and test-tubes with inordinary curiosity. He carefully perused Dr. Watanabe's books. Deeply moved by the boy's ardor the doctor entrusted the management of his office while he served as an army surgeon in the Sino-Japanese War.

After the war was over, Dr. Watanabe returned and was amazed at Noguchi's efficiency and at his medical knowledge. The doctor told him he was ready for his first examination.

But his parents were unable to aid him in his quest for knowledge. Young Noguchi, however, received financial aid from Dr. Chiwaki, a young and aspiring dentist who had just opened his office in Wakamatsu at the invitation of Dr. Watanabe. Chiwaki became one of the very few friends he kept in constant contact with throughout his busy career.

Wanted to Go Abroad

In 1897, two years after his arrival in Tokyo, he received his doctor's degree. The following year he became a member of the Research Institute of Infectious Diseases and studied under the famous Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato. But he was anxious to get abroad to further his learning.

While serving as a quarantine officer in Yokohama, his keen bacteriological acumen was responsible in the first discovery of pest aboard a ship arriving in port. Thus he was able in checking that dreaded disease from breaking out in Japan.

He sailed for the United States in December, 1900. No sooner had his ship left port he was discovered reading "The Merchant of Venice." When asked why, since he was going to a country of living English, his answer was prompt. "Shakespeare is the original true English and it is better to begin at the beginning."

Then he went East and suddenly walked into Dr. Simon Flexner's office in Philadelphia, saying, "Here I am. I'm your assistant." He had met Dr. Flexner in Yokohama in April, 1899, when the American was on his way to the Philippines to investigate diseases among the soldiers.

Noguchi spent long hours of study and experimenting at the University of Pennsylvania. He was interested in snake venoms. He did valuable work. After proving such an apt pupil Dr. Flexner found him indispensable and had him called to the Rockefeller Institute in New York. That was in 1904. And he remained affiliated with the Institute until that fateful noon of a May morning in Africa in 1928 when he died of yellow fever.

The intervening years were crammed with great flights and joy, with the depths of disappointments, with journeys here and there, with long days in the laboratory to emerge with the tired smile that presages triumph and discovery.

Worked Strenuously

It became a familiar sight to see him running out from the laboratory where he had spent forty-eight hours steadily, without eating or sleeping, in a long white laboratory coat covering him. There were holes in the coat big enough for him to push his big little head through.

He would wear his hair carelessly in such a way as to keep up the effect of his head, a truly remarkable head, close over his ears and piled up on top. It made him look taller. His moustache was always trim. His lips were full. His eyes were far apart, but they were the eyes of a genius, radiant with fiery ambition. His left hand he kept concealed as much as possible. But the right hand—the hand Shika nursed with her heart and soul, was strong and firm.

He put off buying clothes because he could not afford them. When he did, he bought them in a quantity, $35 at once—suit, hat, shoes and wore them from the haberdasher's into the laboratory. In three days he looked just as he looked before.

His researches in snake-poison won him a Carnegie fellowship to study abroad. He went to Copenhagen and specialized in bacteriology at the Statens Serum Institute under Dr. Thorvald Madsen. After Denmark he was back in Manhattan.

One bright day in April, 1912, he married in a gay double wedding ceremony. She was Mary Dardis, but Noguchi called her Maisie. She called her husband, this short man with the shock of black curly hair and sharp dark eyes, Hidey.

Then he trekked to Paris, Munich, Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania. At Frankfurt he spoke at the Medical Society at the request of his friend, Dr. Paul Ehrlich.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, March 1

NEW START OF I.R.A. MANHOOD CORPS

ASAHI—We must win this war. And as far as this one ultimate point is concerned, there is not even the slightest room for discussion, nor is there any distinction between self and others. Whenever we have faced a crisis, our determination has ever more hardened, and we have pushed ahead with mutual reliance and mutual help—this has ever been our national way, unchanged since olden times.

However, at this decisive stage of the war, as far as our national movement is concerned, there is need at this juncture to straightly recognize the fact that we have today come to face a crisis, and to deeply reflect on it. It is most reassuring to know that the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps has now come to recognize fully his vital fact. President Taketora Ogata of the Manhood Corps in his message to the recent national meeting of group leaders of the Corps, emphasized that "respect shall be shown for the traditions and past achievements of other groups, and an attitude of working hand in hand with one another shall be adopted." If this attitude is followed, much can be expected of the Manhood Corps hereafter.

In the various regional districts, which are the real stage and platform for the national movement, there are no few organizations which, since olden times, have been accomplishing great merits in training the young folks of the villages and showing great efficiency in unsparing silent efforts for the rehabilitation of the native soil.

While it is the set task of the Corps to coordinate the trends of various group movements and give guidance for all regional districts, it would appear expedient to entrust all actual organization and movements to the efficient and influential persons and groups in each district, letting each of them display their own initiative to an ever higher degree. There is no need to state here expressly that by speaking of the influential persons in the regional districts, we do not mean those who are commonly called local bosses.

There can be no person nor group in Japan incapable of collaborating for the safeguarding of the national polity. Now is the moment for all Japanese to bolster further their war efforts by firmly consolidating each local district. Great indeed are the hopes in the functioning of the I.R.A. Manhood Corps.